```
     FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:15:02 ON 07 JAN 2004
L1        207382 S (CALCIUM OR STRONTIUM) (20A) (ACETIC OR ACETATE# OR PROPIONIC
L2         20814 S (CALCIUM OR STRONTIUM) (20A) (CITRIC OR CITRATE# OR PANTOTHEN
L3        222438 S L1 OR L2
L4        604823 S POLLEN# OR ALLERGEN# OR DUSTMITE# OR DUST MITE# OR MOLD OR MO
L5          1618 S L3 (50A) L4
L6            23 S L5 (50A) ALLERG?
L7            16 DUP REM L6 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d que
L1        207382 SEA (CALCIUM OR STRONTIUM) (20A) (ACETIC OR ACETATE# OR
                 PROPIONIC OR PROPIONATE# OR NITRIC OR NITRATE# OR CHLORIDE# OR
                 BROMIDE# OR IODIDE# OR LACTIC OR LACTATE# OR CARBONIC OR
                 CARBONATE#)
L2         20814 SEA (CALCIUM OR STRONTIUM) (20A) (CITRIC OR CITRATE# OR
                 PANTOTHEN? OR TARTRATE# OR TARTARIC OR SUCCIN? OR MALON? OR
                 MALIC OR MALEATE OR MALATE# OR NICOTIN? OR GLYCERIC OR
                 GLYCERATE# OR GLUCONIC OR GLUCONATE#)
L3        222438 SEA L1 OR L2
L4        604823 SEA POLLEN# OR ALLERGEN# OR DUSTMITE# OR DUST MITE# OR MOLD OR
                 MOLDS OR DANDER OR DANDERS OR DUST OR COCKROACH? OR (INSECT#
                 (3A) (BITE# OR STING#))
L5          1618 SEA L3 (50A) L4
L6            23 SEA L5 (50A) ALLERG?
L7            16 DUP REM L6 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

=> d 1-16 bib ab hit

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:275727 CAPLUS
DN 136:290411
TI Allergen neutralization compositions
IN Hasan, Abul Khaer Mohamad Quamrul; Mao, Mark Hsiang-Kuen; Kobayashi, Ryoko
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002028179	A1	20020411	WO 2000-US27018	20000929
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2000077428	A5	20020415	AU 2000-77428	20000929
	EP 1322154	A1	20030702	EP 2000-967195	20000929
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
	US 2003203035	A1	20031030	US 2003-397732	20030326
PRAI	WO 2000-US27018	A	20000929		

AB Allergen neutralization compns. that retain at least about 30% of dust particles as measured by the Dust Control Test, and the compns. have an av. MIU value of less than 3.4 as measured by the Friction Coeff. Anal. method. The compns. preferably contain a film forming polymer to control dust while maintaining a smooth feeling on the surface being treated. These allergen neutralization compns. are for use on inanimate objects, and are sprayable. Preferably these allergen neutralization compns. contain allergen denaturing compds. such as an effective amt. of an allergy neutralizing metal ion, polyphenol compds., hydrogen peroxide, salicylic acid, citric acid, lactic acid, glycolic acid, and mixts. of theses. By controlling dust particles that contain allergenic proteins, these allergen neutralization compns. provide excellent efficacy against various allergens, and specifically, the allergens assocd. with house dust mites and other common allergens such as cat dander, pollen and the like.

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 111-46-6, Diethylene glycol, biological studies 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies 526-95-4, Gluconic acid 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7440-02-0, Nickel, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7488-55-3, Stannous sulfate 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7720-78-7, Ferrous sulfate 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 7758-94-3, Ferrous chloride 7772-99-8, Stannous chloride, biological studies 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-39-8, Poly(vinylpyrrolidone) 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 10476-85-4, **Strontium chloride** 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol

25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol 26062-79-3, Polyquaternium 6
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**allergen** neutralization compns.)

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 16 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2002-444948 [48] WPIDS
CR 2002-454488 [48]; 2002-489748 [52]; 2002-667756 [72]
DNN N2002-350540 DNC C2002-126776
TI Allergen neutralization composition for inanimate objects, comprising preset amount of allergy neutralizing aluminum ion and solvent, is sprayable such that preset amount of aluminum ion is provided as aluminum sulfate.
DC C07 D22 E19 E33 E35 E37 P34
IN CASTRO, M B; CHATTERJEE, R; KOBAYASHI, R; LI, Y; OH, H; YOSHIKAWA, A; HASAN, A K M Q; MAO, M H
PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO; (CHAT-I) CHATTERJEE R; (KOBA-I) KOBAYASHI R; (YOSH-I) YOSHIKAWA A
CYC 92
PI CA 2357839 A1 20020329 (200248)* EN 37p
AU 2001077324 A 20020411 (200248)
WO 2002062354 A1 20020815 (200263) EN
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU DM DZ ES GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
ZA 2001007943 A 20020828 (200264) 38p
US 2002150540 A1 20021017 (200270)
ZA 2001007944 A 20021030 (200282) 41p
US 2003203035 A1 20031030 (200372)
EP 1363645 A1 20031126 (200380) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR
ADT CA 2357839 A1 CA 2001-2357839 20010927; AU 2001077324 A AU 2001-77324 20010928; WO 2002062354 A1 WO 2001-US4070 20010208; ZA 2001007943 A ZA 2001-7943 20010927; US 2002150540 A1 Cont of WO 2001-US4070 20010208, US 2002-71599 20020208; ZA 2001007944 A ZA 2001-7944 20010927; US 2003203035 A1 Cont of WO 2000-US27018 20000929, US 2003-397732 20030326; EP 1363645 A1 EP 2001-908972 20010208, WO 2001-US4070 20010208
FDT EP 1363645 A1 Based on WO 2002062354
PRAI US 2001-311634P 20010810; WO 2000-US27018 20000929; WO 2000-US27019 20000929; WO 2001-US4070 20010208; US 2002-71599 20020208; US 2003-397732 20030326
AB CA 2357839 A UPAB: 20031211
NOVELTY - An allergen neutralization composition (ANC), comprises allergy neutralizing aluminum ion (0.01-1.0 weight% (wt.%), preferably 0.10-0.50 wt.%), and a solvent. ANC is sprayable such that at least 85 weight% (wt.%), preferably at least 98 wt.% of aluminum ion is provided as aluminum sulfate.

USE - For use on inanimate objects, for controlling allergen containing dust particles. ANC suppresses allergen compounds, particularly the allergens associated with house dust mites and other common allergens such as cat dander, cockroaches and pollen. ANC is sprayed onto household surfaces such as counter tops, cabinets, walls, floors, bathroom surfaces and kitchen surfaces. A mist of the composition is sprayed onto fabric and/or fabric articles including clothes, curtains, drapes, upholstered furniture, carpeting, bed lines, bath lines, table-cloths, sleeping bags, tents, car interior, etc. Also sprayed onto cat litter, pet bedding and pet houses.

ADVANTAGE - ANC controls allergen containing dust particles without leaving behind a sticky feeling on household surfaces. ANC provides superior performance in reducing consumer's allergy symptoms. The

compositions operate on the principle of neutralizing the proteins associated with common house dust mites, cockroaches, cats and pollen, without killing the house dust mites. The proteins can be neutralized chemically by denaturing, or they can be physically disabled. The proteins that cause allergic reactions in humans are neutralized or kept from entering the human body. The compositions in addition to providing improved efficacy, are compatible with a wide variety of household surfaces. Aluminum ions function as excellent allergen neutralization compound, when the aluminum ion is supplied as a salt of sulfate. Additional allergen denaturing compounds such as low molecular alcohol ensures solubility and stability of the allergen denaturing compounds. Dwg.0/0

TECH UPTX: 20020730

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The composition comprises no aluminum chloro hydrate and further comprises a wetting agent and miticide. The additional **allergen** denaturing compounds is selected from polyphenol compounds, hydrogen peroxide, salicyclic acid, citric acid, lactic acid, glycolic acid, ascorbic acid, gallic acid, **gluconic** acids and additional metal ions. The additional metal ions are zinc, stannous, stannic, magnesium, **calcium**, manganese, titanium, copper and/or nickel, preferably the additional metal ion is zinc and/or stannous. The solvent comprises water. Preferred Properties: ANC neutralizes at least 40 wt.%, preferably at least 90% of **allergen** containing proteins as measured by ELISA test protocol. Preferred Amount: The composition comprises less than 10 wt.%, preferably less than 1 wt.% of the aluminum ion is provided as aluminum chlorohydrate. The solvent comprises 0.01-20 wt.%, preferably 0.1-5.0 wt.% of a volatile lower alcohol. Preferred Mechanism: ANC is sprayed on dust particles, the particles tend to agglomerate such that the medium particle size of the dust particles increases by at least 20 wt.%, preferably at least 30 wt.%, from the median particle size of dust sprayed with a compositionally equivalent solution that comprises no aluminum ions.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 16 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2002-667756 [72] WPIDS
CR 2002-444948 [48]; 2002-454488 [48]; 2002-489748 [52]
DNN N2002-528350 DNC C2002-187590
TI Sprayable allergen neutralizing composition for controlling dust particles damaging fabrics, comprises preset amount of allergy neutralizing aluminum ion, fabric protection compound and solvent.
DC A97 C07 D22 E19 E33 P34
IN CHATTERJEE, R; KOBAYASHI, R; LI, Y; YOSHIKAWA, A; CASTRO, M B; OH, H
PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
CYC 2
PI CA 2357828 A1 20020329 (200272)* EN 41p
AU 2001077325 A 20020418 (200272)
ADT CA 2357828 A1 CA 2001-2357828 20010927; AU 2001077325 A AU 2001-77325 20010928
PRAI US 2001-311635P 20010810; WO 2000-US27018 20000929; WO 2000-US27019 20000929; WO 2001-US4070 20010208
AB CA 2357828 A UPAB: 20021108
NOVELTY - A sprayable allergen neutralizing composition, comprises allergy neutralizing aluminum ion (0.01-1.0 weight% (wt.%), preferably 0.10-0.50 wt.%), a fabric protection compound and a solvent. At least 85 wt.%, preferably at least 98 wt.% of aluminum ion is provided as aluminum sulfate.

USE - For use on inanimate objects, such as counter tops, cabinets, walls, floors, bathroom surfaces, kitchen surfaces, fabric and/or fabric articles, clothes, curtains, drapes, upholstered furniture, carpeting, bed lines, bath lines, table-cloths, sleeping bags, tents, car interior, cat litter, pet bedding, pet houses, etc., for controlling allergen containing dust particles, such as dust mites and other common allergens such as cat dander, cockroaches and pollen.

Dust no good

ADVANTAGE - Allergen neutralizing composition provides superior performance is reducing consumer's allergy symptoms. These compositions operate on the principle of neutralizing the proteins associated with common house dust mites, cockroaches, cats and pollen, without killing the house dust mites. The proteins can be neutralized chemically by denaturing, or they can be physically disabled by dust control methods. In either event, the proteins that cause allergic reactions in humans are neutralized or kept from entering the human body, as opposed to simply killing the mites. The compositions in addition to providing improved efficacy, are compatible with a wide variety of household surfaces. Aluminum ions function as excellent allergen neutralization compound, when the aluminum ion is supplied as a salt of sulfate. Additional allergen denaturing compounds such as low molecular alcohol ensures solubility and stability of the allergen denaturing compounds. Addition of fabric protection component to the composition effectively lower stiffness of fabrics and prevent staining of fabrics.
Dwg.0/0

TECH UPTX: 20021108

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Compound: The fabric protection compound is a modified or organo-functional silicone carrier, such as polyalkylsiloxanes, polyalkylarylsiloxanes, polyestersiloxanes, polyethersiloxane copolymers, polyfluorosiloxanes and/or polyaminosiloxanes, preferably copolymer of aminopropyl polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol dimethicone.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The composition comprising no aluminum chloro hydrate, comprises less than 10 wt.%, preferably less than 1 wt.% of the aluminum ion as aluminum chlorohydrate, and 0.01-20 wt.%, preferably 0.1-5.0 wt.% of a volatile lower alcohol (solvent). The composition further comprises a wetting agent and miticide. The additional **allergen** denaturing compounds is selected from polyphenol compounds, hydrogen peroxide, salicyclic acid, citric acid, lactic acid, glycolic acid, ascorbic acid, gallic acid, **gluconic** acids and additional metal ions. The additional metal ions are zinc, stannous, stannic, magnesium, **calcium**, manganese, titanium, copper and/or nickel, preferably the additional metal ion is zinc and/or stannous. The solvent comprises water.
Preferred Properties: The composition neutralizes at least 40 wt.%, preferably at least 90% of **allergen** containing proteins as measured by the ELISA test protocol. The composition when sprayed on **dust** particles tends to agglomerate, such that the medium sized dust particles increases by at least 20 wt.%, preferably at least 30 wt.%, than the median sized dust particles which are sprayed with a compositionally equivalent solution comprising no aluminum ions.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 2002:301330 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200301330
TI Upregulation of IL-9 and interleukin-9-associated **calcium** -activated **chloride** channel (ICACC) in nasal epithelium following in vivo **allergen** challenge.
AU Kontolemos, Mario [Reprint author]; Toda, Masao [Reprint author]; Levitt, Roy C.; Hamid, Qutayba A. [Reprint author]
CS Meakins-Christie Laboratory, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada
SO Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, (January, 2002) Vol. 109, No. 1 Supplement, pp. S72. print.
Meeting Info.: 58th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology. New York, NY, USA. March 01-06, 2002. American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology.
CODEN: JACIBY. ISSN: 0091-6749.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 22 May 2002

Last Updated on STN: 22 May 2002
TI Upregulation of IL-9 and interleukin-9-associated **calcium** -activated **chloride** channel (ICACC) in nasal epithelium following in vivo **allergen** challenge.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2001:691713 CAPLUS
DN 135:240906
TI Method for denaturing allergens using calcium or strontium salts
IN Inui, Keiichiro; Mikame, Mariko
PA Sumitomo Chemical Co.,ltd., Japan; Shinto Fine Co., Ltd.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1133918	A1	20010919	EP 2001-105419	20010312
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2001328936	A2	20011127	JP 2001-56349	20010301
	US 2001048097	A1	20011206	US 2001-802941	20010312
PRAI	JP 2000-70918	A	20000314		

AB A method is described for denaturing **allergens**, esp. plant **allergens** and house **dust mite allergens**, using alk. earth metal salts such as **calcium acetate**, **calcium nitrate**, **calcium iodide**, **calcium pantothenate**, and **strontium chloride**.
RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

MY case

AB A method is described for denaturing **allergens**, esp. plant **allergens** and house **dust mite allergens**, using alk. earth metal salts such as **calcium acetate**, **calcium nitrate**, **calcium iodide**, **calcium pantothenate**, and **strontium chloride**.
IT 50-21-5, **lactic** acid, biological studies 50-81-7, ascorbic acid, biological studies 62-54-4, **calcium acetate** 64-19-7, **acetic** acid, biological studies 77-92-9, **citric** acid, biological studies 79-09-4, **propionic** acid, biological studies 87-69-4, **tartaric** acid, biological studies 89-65-6, isoascorbic acid 110-15-6, **succinic** acid, biological studies 110-16-7, maleic acid, biological studies 110-17-8, fumaric acid, biological studies 137-08-6, **calcium pantothenate** 140-99-8, **calcium succinate** 141-82-2, **malonic** acid, biological studies 299-28-5, **calcium gluconate** 471-34-1, **calcium carbonate**, biological studies 526-95-4, **gluconic** acid 814-80-2, **calcium lactate** 823-77-8, **calcium nicotinate** 3164-34-9, **calcium tartrate**, biological studies 4075-81-4, **Calcium propionate** 5793-94-2 6915-15-7, **malic** acid 7440-24-6D, Strontium, salts, biological studies 7440-70-2D, Calcium, salts, biological studies 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, biological studies 7732-18-5, water, biological studies 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, polyacrylic acid 9003-39-8, polyvinylpyrrolidone 9005-32-7, alginic acid 10043-52-4, **calcium chloride**, biological studies 10086-45-0, calcium pyrophosphate 10102-68-8, **calcium iodide** 10103-46-5, calcium phosphate 10124-37-5, **Calcium nitrate** 10476-85-4, **Strontium chloride** 17482-42-7, **calcium malate** 19455-76-6, **calcium malonate** 25322-68-3,

polyethylene glycol 27214-00-2, calcium glycerophosphate 62624-30-0, ascorbic acid 65644-56-6, **calcium glycerate**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(method for denaturing **allergens** using **calcium** or **strontium** salts)

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1998:192093 CAPLUS
DN 128:191570
TI Two-site allergen immunoassay
IN Miller, Larry S.; Bhullar, Balwant S.; Tuttle, Richard S.; Moore, Victor S.
PA Procter and Gamble Co., USA
SO U.S., 21 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5731157	A	19980324	US 1993-175715	19931230
PRAI	US 1993-175715		19931230		

AB An allergen immunoassay method features the use of a combination of (a) closely controlled (1) elevated temps. for assay reactions, (2) low temps. for reagents and samples, (3) times for assay steps and esp. assay reaction times, (4) reagent concns., and (5) reagent amts.; (b) the use of a fast and accurate method of sample prepn. that removes dust and contaminants; (c) the stabilization of samples to avoid auto- and antibody degrdn. and unwanted effects of sample contaminants; and (d) the formation of a colored product to det. the amt. of a specific allergen. This combination provides an assay that can be completed in a few hours while retaining the precision, accuracy, sensitivity and response curve of previous methods requiring much longer periods of time. The assay is esp. suitable for computer control using a robotic liq. distribution system and allows for the detn. of four different specific allergens in one hundred sixty samples in duplicate with stds. and controls in an eight hour period with a significant redn. in the no. of steps and attended technician time over previous assays.
RE.CNT 55 THERE ARE 55 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT 77-86-1, Tris buffer 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, analysis 7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate 10043-52-4, **Calcium chloride**, analysis 26628-22-8, Sodium azide
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(two-site **allergen** immunoassay)

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1998:466402 CAPLUS
DN 129:110226
TI Paints inhibiting the chitin synthesis in arthropods, for the control of pests and allergens
IN Mateo Herrero, Maria Pilar
PA Mateo Herrero, Maria Pilar, Spain
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 4 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 851008	A2	19980701	EP 1997-500206	19971125
	EP 851008	A3	19981202		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,

	IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO					
	ES 2127120	A1	19990401	ES 1996-2723	19961223	
	ES 2127120	B1	19991116			
	BR 9706291	A	19990518	BR 1997-6291	19971218	
	US 5931994	A	19990803	US 1997-995132	19971219	
PRAI	ES 1996-2723		19961223			

Does not actually denature allergens.

AB This invention refers to the compn. of a non-toxic paint which inhibits the synthesis of chitin in arthropods (insects and mites), in all the stages of their biol. cycle (larva, nymph, adult), acting simultaneously as a sterilizing agent for adult females and also being it possible to apply it, in the usual manner, as a paint used for decoration. More specifically, the invention refers to a compn. which comprises, resin, pigment, charges and active compds. which are microencapsulated in the resin polymer itself during the manufg. process, which allows it to be a residual product for arthropods. Typical chitin inhibitors are flufenoxuron, fenoxycarb, hexythiazox, etc. Due to its compn., the product acts by contact, shock, and turn, as a regulator of growth (chitin inhibitor).

Close but not exactly on pt.

IT 471-34-1, **Calcium carbonate**, uses 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 7632-00-0, Sodium nitrite 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(paints inhibiting the chitin synthesis in arthropods, for the control of pests and **allergens**)

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1996:737981 CAPLUS
DN 126:9251
TI Coated nonsynthetic elastomeric filaments, their preparation and use
IN Pigg, William
PA Smith & Nephew PLC, UK
SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 2297564	A1	19960807	GB 1996-1776	19960130
PRAI	GB 1995-1827		19950131		

AB A nonsynthetic elastomeric polymer (e.g., natural rubber) filament is coated with a protective barrier (e.g., a polyurethane layer) to prevent possible allergic responses to additives or proteins contained in the polymer. The filaments can be used in bandages or wearing apparel to provide elasticity.

IT 10124-37-5, **Calcium nitrate**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(coagulant; in polyurethane coatings on natural rubber fibers as **allergen** barriers)

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 1995:962302 CAPLUS
DN 124:6948
TI Induction of **calcium**-independent **nitric** oxide synthase by **allergen** challenge in sensitized rat lung in vivo
AU Yeadon, Michael; Price, Robert
CS Department of Pharmacology, Wellcome Foundation Ltd., Beckenham, Kent, BR3 3BS, UK
SO British Journal of Pharmacology (1995), 116(6), 2545-6
CODEN: BJPCBM; ISSN: 0007-1188
PB Stockton
DT Journal
LA English
AB There is some evidence that nitric oxide synthase (NOS) is induced in the lungs of patients with allergic asthma, but the mechanism of this is not

understood. The aim of the present study was to investigate whether the levels of NOS in rat lung could be altered by exposure of the animals to aerosols of allergen (ovalbumin). Brown-Norway rats were actively sensitized to ovalbumin, raising a mixed IgE/IgG antibody response. The levels of total and calcium-independent NOS in lung tissue homogenates were elevated at 6 h and 24 h after allergen exposure in sensitized rats but not in unsensitized rats. The induction was not due to contaminating lipopolysaccharide in the challenge soln. The allergen-induced increase in calcium-independent lung NOS was inhibited by pretreatment of the animals with the corticosteroid betamethasone (3 mg/kg i.p., 1 h prior to and 6 h after allergen). These results show that allergen challenge induces calcium-independent NOS in the lungs of sensitized rats, a process inhibited by an antiinflammatory corticosteroid.

TI Induction of **calcium**-independent **nitric** oxide synthase by **allergen** challenge in sensitized rat lung in vivo

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 1995:711728 CAPLUS
DN 123:110026
TI Allergen-stimulated interleukin-4 and interferon-.gamma. production in primary culture: responses of subjects with allergic rhinitis and normal controls
AU Imada, M.; Estelle, F.; Simons, R.; Jay, F. T.; Hayglass, K. T.
CS Departments Immunology, Pediatrics and Medical Microbiology, University Manitoba, Winnipeg, Can.
SO Immunology (1995), 85(3), 373-80
CODEN: IMMUAM; ISSN: 0019-2805
PB Blackwell
DT Journal
LA English
AB The balance of interleukin-4 (IL-4) to interferon-.gamma. (IFN-.gamma.) prodn. that is induced following exposure to common environmental antigens is believed to be instrumental in detg. whether hypersensitivity or clin. unresponsiveness results to that antigen. To date, evaluation of cytokine (protein) prodn. has been based predominately on **allergen** -reactive CD4 T-cell clones or activation of fresh unselected peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) populations with non-physiol. stimuli such as phorbol myristate **acetate** (PMA) and **calcium** ionophore, phytohemagglutinin (PHA), anti-CD3 or anti-CD2/anti-CD28 monoclonal antibodies (mAb). Here, ultrasensitive IL-4 and IFN-.gamma. assays were optimized to allow direct anal. of antigen-stimulated cytokine prodn. by fresh human PBMC. Primary cultures of cells from grass pollen-sensitive allergic rhinitis subjects and non-atopic controls were stimulated using a range of grass pollen allergen concns. in the absence of exogenous cytokines or polyclonal activators. The majority of subjects (45 to 52) exhibited chloroquine-sensitive, CD4-dependent cytokine prodn. in allergen-stimulated, short-term primary culture. Median IL-4 prodn. was substantially greater among atopics (13.0 pg/mL vs. < 1 pg/mL, Mann-Whitney U test, $P < 0.000001$) and IFN-.gamma. was lower ($P = 0.008$), providing direct evidence for an imbalance in both IL-4 and IFN-.gamma. prodn. among circulating, pollen-reactive cells in individuals with seasonal allergic rhinitis. The distinction in the allergen-driven cytokine responses elicited from normal and atopic donors was underscored by examn. of the ratios of IFN-.gamma.: IL-4 synthesis. Non-atopic individuals exhibited intense IFN-.gamma. dominance of the T-cell response, in marked contrast to that obsd. among grass pollen-sensitive individuals (median IFN-.gamma.: IL-4 ratios of 14.0 vs. 0.096, $P = 0.000002$). The observation that essentially all individuals produced IFN-.gamma. (.+-.IL-4) following antigen stimulation in vitro argues that the most relevant consideration in detg. susceptibility to immediate hypersensitivity vs. clin. tolerance to environmental allergens is not a genetically defined capacity to recognize the antigen (i.e. if allergen-reactive T cells are present in that individual) but the nature of the cytokine response.

AB The balance of interleukin-4 (IL-4) to interferon-.gamma. (IFN-.gamma.) prodn. that is induced following exposure to common environmental antigens is believed to be instrumental in detg. whether hypersensitivity or clin. unresponsiveness results to that antigen. To date, evaluation of cytokine (protein) prodn. has been based predominately on **allergen** -reactive CD4 T-cell clones or activation of fresh unselected peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) populations with non-physiol. stimuli such as phorbol myristate **acetate** (PMA) and **calcium** ionophore, phytohemagglutinin (PHA), anti-CD3 or anti-CD2/anti-CD28 monoclonal antibodies (mAb). Here, ultrasensitive IL-4 and IFN-.gamma. assays were optimized to allow direct anal. of antigen-stimulated cytokine prodn. by fresh human PBMC. Primary cultures of cells from grass pollen-sensitive allergic rhinitis subjects and non-atopic controls were stimulated using a range of grass pollen allergen concns. in the absence of exogenous cytokines or polyclonal activators. The majority of subjects (45 to 52) exhibited chloroquine-sensitive, CD4-dependent cytokine prodn. in allergen-stimulated, short-term primary culture. Median IL-4 prodn. was substantially greater among atopics (13.0 pg/mL vs. < 1 pg/mL, Mann-Whitney U test, P < 0.000001) and IFN-.gamma. was lower (P = 0.008), providing direct evidence for an imbalance in both IL-4 and IFN-.gamma. prodn. among circulating, pollen-reactive cells in individuals with seasonal allergic rhinitis. The distinction in the allergen-driven cytokine responses elicited from normal and atopic donors was underscored by examn. of the ratios of IFN-.gamma.: IL-4 synthesis. Non-atopic individuals exhibited intense IFN-.gamma. dominance of the T-cell response, in marked contrast to that obsd. among grass pollen-sensitive individuals (median IFN-.gamma.: IL-4 ratios of 14.0 vs. 0.096, P = 0.000002). The observation that essentially all individuals produced IFN-.gamma. (.+-.IL-4) following antigen stimulation in vitro argues that the most relevant consideration in detg. susceptibility to immediate hypersensitivity vs. clin. tolerance to environmental allergens is not a genetically defined capacity to recognize the antigen (i.e. if allergen-reactive T cells are present in that individual) but the nature of the cytokine response.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1994:29832 CAPLUS
DN 120:29832
TI Allergen-reduced rice, manufacture of the rice by treatment with aqueous salt solutions, and rice products made from the rice
IN Ikezawa, Yoshiro; Nishio, Takeshi; Iida, Shuichi; Tsubaki, Kazufumi; Suzuki, Takashi
PA Norinsuisansho Nogyo Seibutsu, Japan; Asahi Denka Kogyo Kk
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 05236889	A2	19930917	JP 1992-32744	19920123
	JP 3055729	B2	20000626		
PRAI	JP 1992-32744		19920123		

AB Rice, in which proteins with mol. wt. 12,000-30,000, 30,000-40,000, and 50,000-60,000 are practically removed, is manufd. by treatment of glutelin- and/or prolamin-low rice with aq. salt solns. Low-glutelin-rice was stirred with 1M NaCl contg. MO 750 (decaglycerin monooleate) and Protease N "Amano" (protease) at 10.degree. for 12 h, centrifuged, the procedure was repeated twice, the ppt. was stirred with H2O for 2 h, and the ppt. was dried to manuf. low-allergen rice, which did not cause allergy in rice allergy patients.
IT 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7757-82-6, Sodium sulfate, biological studies 10043-52-4, **Calcium chloride**, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(aq. solns. contg., protein **allergens** removal from glutelin- and/or prolamin-low rice with)

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
AN 1993:468 CAPLUS
DN 118:468
TI The effect of disodium cromoglycate on in vitro proliferation of peripheral blood mononuclear cells from allergic and healthy donors
AU Holen, E.; Bruserud, O.; Elsayed, S.
CS Lab. Clin. Biochem., Univ. Hosp., Bergen, Norway
SO Scandinavian Journal of Immunology (1992), 36(5), 721-31
CODEN: SJIMAX; ISSN: 0300-9475
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effect of disodium cromoglycate on in vitro proliferative responses of peripheral blood mononuclear cells from healthy individuals, allergic patients with moderate serum IgE and patients with atopic dermatitis and high levels of serum IgE was investigated. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were stimulated with mitogens (phytohemagglutinin, Con A), recombinant interleukin-2, **calcium** ionophore + phorbol 12-myristate 13-**acetate**, purified protein deriv. of tuberculin and **allergens**. It was possible to induce in vitro specific, allergen-triggered responses only in allergic individuals with moderate serum IgE and not in individuals with atopic dermatitis and high serum IgE. Generally, whenever the stimulatory signal(s) caused a significant proliferative response, disodium cromoglycate inhibited the proliferation. This inhibition was seen for all activation agents and for both healthy and allergic individuals. By contrast, for certain non- or low-responders (both healthy and allergic individuals), disodium cromoglycate seemed to amplify the proliferation to various activation signals. Only non- or low-responder cells derived from atopic dermatitis patients showed a biphasic kinetic response pattern when stimulated with the drug in combination with recombinant interleukin-2, recombinant interleukin-2 + ionophore or specific allergens.
AB The effect of disodium cromoglycate on in vitro proliferative responses of peripheral blood mononuclear cells from healthy individuals, allergic patients with moderate serum IgE and patients with atopic dermatitis and high levels of serum IgE was investigated. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were stimulated with mitogens (phytohemagglutinin, Con A), recombinant interleukin-2, **calcium** ionophore + phorbol 12-myristate 13-**acetate**, purified protein deriv. of tuberculin and **allergens**. It was possible to induce in vitro specific, allergen-triggered responses only in allergic individuals with moderate serum IgE and not in individuals with atopic dermatitis and high serum IgE. Generally, whenever the stimulatory signal(s) caused a significant proliferative response, disodium cromoglycate inhibited the proliferation. This inhibition was seen for all activation agents and for both healthy and allergic individuals. By contrast, for certain non- or low-responders (both healthy and allergic individuals), disodium cromoglycate seemed to amplify the proliferation to various activation signals. Only non- or low-responder cells derived from atopic dermatitis patients showed a biphasic kinetic response pattern when stimulated with the drug in combination with recombinant interleukin-2, recombinant interleukin-2 + ionophore or specific allergens.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 16 MEDLINE on STN
AN 88279194 MEDLINE
DN 88279194 PubMed ID: 2455981
TI Inhibition of basophil histamine release by methotrexate.
AU Nolte H; Stahl Skov P
CS Dept. of Oncology ONA, Finsen Institute, Copenhagen, Denmark.
SO AGENTS AND ACTIONS, (1988 Apr) 23 (3-4) 173-6.
Journal code: 0213341. ISSN: 0065-4299.

CY Switzerland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198808
ED Entered STN: 19900308
Last Updated on STN: 19960129
Entered Medline: 19880819
AB Basophil leukocytes in whole blood from 4 healthy donors, 4 atopic patients, and 10 female patients operated for breast-cancer were preincubated from 1 to 20 hrs alone or in the presence of methotrexate (MTX) or MTX and folinic acid. After preincubation, the basophil leukocytes were challenged with anti-IgE, **allergens** or the **calcium** ionophore A23187 in the presence of 25 ng/ml TPA (12-o-tetradecanoyl-phorbol-13-**acetate**). A 9-hr preincubation with MTX produced significant inhibition of histamine release (greater than 20%) at 500-50 micrograms/ml. This effect increased up to 20 hrs of incubation, displaying maximal activity (100% inhibition) at 500 micrograms/ml, but even submicrogram concentrations (0.5 microgram/ml) produced significant inhibition. The addition of folinic acid did not alter the inhibition. It is concluded that MTX with or without the addition of folinic acid is a potent inhibitor of histamine release induced by anti-IgE, allergens, and A23187 combined with TPA. Like glucocorticoids the mechanism of action of MTX may be linked to arachidonate metabolism, but may interrupt earlier steps in prostaglandin synthesis.
AB Basophil leukocytes in whole blood from 4 healthy donors, 4 atopic patients, and 10 female patients operated for breast-cancer were preincubated from 1 to 20 hrs alone or in the presence of methotrexate (MTX) or MTX and folinic acid. After preincubation, the basophil leukocytes were challenged with anti-IgE, **allergens** or the **calcium** ionophore A23187 in the presence of 25 ng/ml TPA (12-o-tetradecanoyl-phorbol-13-**acetate**). A 9-hr preincubation with MTX produced significant inhibition of histamine release (greater than 20%) at 500-50 micrograms/ml. This effect increased up to 20 hrs of incubation, displaying maximal activity (100% inhibition) at 500 micrograms/ml, but even submicrogram concentrations (0.5 microgram/ml) produced significant inhibition. The addition of folinic acid did not alter the inhibition. It is concluded that MTX with or without the addition of folinic acid is a potent inhibitor of histamine release induced by anti-IgE, allergens, and A23187 combined with TPA. Like glucocorticoids the mechanism of action of MTX may be linked to arachidonate metabolism, but may interrupt earlier steps in prostaglandin synthesis.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1987:345063 BIOSIS
DN PREV198733045684; BR33:45684
TI TUMOR PROMOTER-INDUCED BASOPHIL HISTAMINE RELEASE EFFECT OF SELECTED FLAVONOIDS.
AU MIDDLETON E JR [Reprint author]; FUJIKI H; SAVLIWALA M; DRZEWIECKI G
CS BUFFALO GENERAL HOSP, 100 HIGH ST, BUFFALO, NY 14203, USA
SO Biochemical Pharmacology, (1987) Vol. 36, No. 12, pp. 2048-2052.
CODEN: BCPCA6. ISSN: 0006-2952.
DT Article
FS BR
LA ENGLISH
ED Entered STN: 15 Aug 1987
Last Updated on STN: 15 Aug 1987
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
HUMAN TELEOCIDIN APLYSIATOXIN 12 TETRADECANOYLPHORBOL-13-**ACETATE** CARCINOGEN **ALLERGEN** ANTIHISTAMINE-DRUG ANTIALLERGIC-DRUG **CALCIUM** PROTEIN KINASE C

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 16 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1984-134176 [22] WPIDS
DNC C1984-056716
TI Non allergenic depilatory wax - contg. tree resin, beeswax, castor oil and calcium carbonate.
DC D21
PA (FUEN-I) FUENTES O
CYC 1
PI CA 1166577 A 19840501 (198422)* 3p
ADT CA 1166577 A CA 1981-388543 19811022
PRAI CA 1981-388543 19811022
AB CA 1166577 A UPAB: 19930925
Wax for hair removal comprises 100 pts. resin from trees, 10-20 pts. beeswax, 8-13 pts. castor oil and 10-20 pts. calcium carbonate.

The compsn. pref. comprises 100 pts. resin, 15 pts. beeswax, 10.5 pts. castor oil and 15 pts. calcium carbonate. In use, the wax, warmed to just below the dropping point is applied to the skin in the direction of hair growth, allowed to cool, and stripped off the skin, bringing the hair with it.

The wax is made only from natural ingredients, is odourless, colourless and non-irritating, and will not cause allergic reaction.
0/0
TT TT: NON **ALLERGEN** DEPILATORY WAX CONTAIN TREE RESIN BEESWAX CASTOR OIL **CALCIUM CARBONATE.**

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1984:20933 BIOSIS
DN PREV198426020933; BR26:20933
TI BACTERIAL LIPO POLY SACCHARIDE ENHANCES THE RELEASE OF HISTAMINE FROM HUMAN BASOPHILS.
AU SMITH T F [Reprint author]; AELVOET M; MORRISON D C
CS EMORY UNIV, ATLANTA, GA 30303, USA
SO Federation Proceedings, (1983) Vol. 42, No. 3, pp. ABSTRACT 2453.
Meeting Info.: 67TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SOCIETIES FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY, CHICAGO, ILL., USA, APRIL 10-15, 1983. FED PROC.
CODEN: FEPRA7. ISSN: 0014-9446.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
FS BR
LA ENGLISH
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ABSTRACT SALMONELLA-MINNESOTA NONIMMUNOLOGIC RELEASE IMMUNOLOGIC RELEASE MEMBRANE RESPONSE **CALCIUM** ANTI IMMUNO GLOBULIN E **ALLERGEN** COMPLEMENT C-5 ANAPHYLATOXIN 12-O TETRADECANOYL PHORBOL 13 **ACETATE** CALCIMYCIN A-23187